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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



MAY 24 1968

VOL. VII, NO. 17

KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1968 (HAMAL 22, 1347 S.H.)

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PRICE AF. 4

HM Answers Tito's Letter On Convening Nonaligned Conference

KABUL, April 11. (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Ambassador in Belgrade Dr. Abdul Kayoum Rasoul yesterday met Milentje Popovic, President of the Federal Assembly, who acts for Yugoslav President in his absence and handed him the answer from His Majesty the King to President Tito's recent letter on the convening of a summit conference of nonaligned nations.

4828 Km.

Motor Rally Begins

NAIROBI, April 11. (Reuter).—Drivers in this year's East African safari motor rally, due to leave here today at the start of the gruelling 3,000 miles (4,828-kilometre) course, face one of the most rugged and muddy drives for several years.

This was the ominous warning they received at their briefing from a Kenya government meteorological expert.

He said the route through Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania was saturated by heavy rain and thunderstorms and warned: "It's been very, very wet and it is likely to be wetter."

As conditions worsen, particularly in some sections through Tanzania, officials fear that the rally might parallel the one in 1963 when, out of about 90 cars which started, only seven finished.

But many drivers hope that the weather is all that they will have to contend with and that there will be no repetition of the stone-throwing incidents which marred last year's rally.

(Continued from page 4)

Commission Sees Racial Parity Only Solution For Rhodesian Issue

SALISBURY, April 11. (Reuter).—A Rhodesian constitutional commission, in a report released yesterday, rejected both perpetual white domination and ultimate African domination of the country.

The commission, set up 15 months ago, said the only acceptable solution for the breakaway country was a constitution based on ultimate racial parity in political representation.

It also rejected the need for an immediate republic in Rhodesia, which proclaimed its independence from Britain on November 11, 1965.

But the report said a republic form of government would be inevitable if negotiations with Britain finally broke down.

The commission was set up by the Salisbury government to draft a new constitution for the country.

The report said the fundamental aim of a new constitution must be to win the confidence of all races making Rhodesia their permanent home and to give them all a share in government.

Bakhtar Airlines Second Plane Arrives

KABUL, April 11. (Bakhtar).—The second plane of the Bakhtar Airlines fleet of turbojets arrived in Kabul yesterday. The plane was put into scheduled domestic flights today.

The airline uses Kabul, Talokan, Faizabad, Bamian, Lashkargah, and Bamian airports for its current flights, the president of the airlines Aziz Ahmad Etemadi said.

There are plans to build 15 more airports in the country and construct fuel storages in each of these airports, added Etemadi.

The company is considering a reduction of its fares, Etemadi added.

HIS MAJESTY LEAVES ROME FOR FLORENCE

KABUL, April 11. (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King after completing his medical check up in Rome Sunday went to Florence for rest.

A report from Florence says that His Majesty's treatment has been completed.

Dr. Popal Answers Deputies Questions

KABUL, April 11. (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah's (Senate) committee on legislative and legal affairs yesterday completed its debate on the draft law on marriage and divorce. The whole draft will be discussed and voted upon in the next meeting of the committee, it was decided.

The house's committee on budgetary and financial affairs continued its discussion of Afghanistan's participation in the Asian Development Bank and decided to ask the Planning Ministry, for further information.

In the Wolesi Jirgah (Lower House), Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal first deputy prime minister and minister of education accompanied by Tourialai Etemadi and some heads of departments in the Ministry of Education appeared before the house committee formed to discuss matters related to university admittance conditions and answered committee members' questions.

U.S. Hanoi Make Further Contacts On Meeting Venue

VIENTIANE, April 11. (Reuter).—The United States and North Vietnam made further contacts here yesterday and discussed the venue for the proposed peace talks to end the Vietnam war.

American Ambassador William H. Sullivan told Reuter that the U.S. had suggested various places to hold peace talks that would be acceptable to North Vietnam.

The U.S. has suggested the talks be held in Geneva, while North Vietnam has asked that they be held in Phnom Penh.

Ambassador Sullivan said that Washington did not want Phnom Penh as the venue because the U.S. have no embassy in the Cambodian capital.

The American ambassador declined to comment on what sites the U.S. had suggested.

President Johnson Tuesday night revealed in Camp David that a direct channel of negotiations with North Vietnam had been established in the past few days through the Laotian capital of Vientiane.

It was believed that talks between Ambassador-at-large Averell and North Vietnamese representative could be under way by the end of this week, once the location was agreed upon.

In its few public statements since President Johnson ordered a partial halt to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam on March 31, Hanoi has insisted that the first contact should be used by the Americans to specify when the air attacks will halt completely.

Then, according to North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, the two sides can "reach agreement on the date, place and level of the formal talks" between them.

But what the U.S. wants to know, according to White House

officials, is whether Hanoi will agree to enter prompt and productive peace talks and not take military advantage of a complete bombing halt.

North Vietnam has named its ambassador in Phnom Penh as Hanoi's representative if talks with the United States should take place in Phnom Penh, Cambodian Head of State Norodom

(Continued on page 4)

U.S. HOUSE PASSES NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

WASHINGTON, April 11. (Reuter).—The House of Representatives Wednesday passed a sweeping civil rights bill including a controversial open housing provision banning discrimination in the sale or rental of 80 per cent of American homes.

The bill had been floundering in Congress for almost a year but legislators claimed the crucial vote had nothing to do with the violence which raged through more than 100 American cities after the assassination of civil rights leader Martin Luther King.

The bill has already been approved by the Senate and is expected to be quickly signed into law by President Johnson.

Among other things it prescribes severe penalties for inciting riots, guarantees protection to Negroes and civil rights workers and extends constitutional provisions to American Indians.

The measure bans racial discrimination in all housing except for two categories:

(1) Restriction are still permitted

Soviet Scientist Releases More Information On Venus

MOSCOW, April 11. (Tass).—Academician Alexandr Vinogradov, the leading Soviet geochemist, told a Tass correspondent about his new conclusions on the nature of the origin and properties of Venusian atmosphere. These conclusions are based on an analysis of information transmitted by the Soviet automatic station "Venus-4".

This station landed on the surface of Venus in October 1967. It is believed that the atmosphere of that planet consists mostly of carbonic acid (90 per cent) with a small content of nitrogen, oxygen and water.

The conditions of the forming of the atmosphere on Venus differ sharply from conditions on Mars and Earth. Irrespective of other factors, the proximity of the sun explains the transition of large quantities of water and carbonic acid into the Venusian atmosphere and its tremendous absorption of heat. The self-heating of the atmosphere increased the thermal conditions on the planet, Vinogradov notes.

The scientist believes that when the temperature reached 250-300 degrees centigrade more powerful process sprung into action—the reaction of carbonates on the surface of Venus with silicic acid. This released a huge amount of carbonic acid.

According to information provided by "Venus-4" pressure near the surface of the planet amounts to about 20 atmospheres and the temperature to 280 degrees centigrade. This means that Venusian atmosphere holds about a half of the entire amount of carbonic acid that exists on the surface of the earth in the form of solid carbonates and carbonic acid dissolved in the waters of the ocean and in the sea.

At the same time a process of the photodissociation of carbonic acid and water took place in the upper atmosphere of Venus.

The hydrogen that formed in this process was lost from the Venusian atmosphere while the oxygen partly recombined into a carbonic acid with a carbon monoxide that had formed during the photodissociation of carbonic acid. All these processes led to a loss of water on Venus, academician Vinogradov said.

Allied Troops Launch New Viet Operation

SAIGON, April 11. (Reuter).—The biggest operation of the Vietnam war has been launched in the country's central provinces, a U.S. military spokesman said here yesterday.

He said the operation involved 70,000 soldiers and included American, Australian, New Zealand, Thailand, South Vietnamese troops.

He said the operation launched two days ago, is aimed at clearing Viet Cong from an area which stretches from 70 mile south of Saigon as far north as the central highlands and as far west as the Cambodian border.

American pilots struck at targets in southern North Vietnam Tuesday flying a total of 131 missions, but for the sixth consecutive day made no attacks north of the 19th parallel. Yesterday's strikes were directed mainly around Vinh, about 200 kilometers (125 miles) north of the Demilitarized Zone.

U.S. navy aircraft attacked the Vinh airfield while other planes hit a rail and road bridge 19 kilometers (12 miles) northwest of the city.

U.S. spokesmen here said the strikes cut numerous roads and started fires and landslides. The Americans counted 16 bridges, 13 riverboats, 11 trucks and nine "automatic weapons positions" either destroyed or damaged.

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DAKAR, April 11. (AFP).—The Mali Embassy here announced yesterday that five Mali citizens aboard a Guinea aircraft which landed in Portuguese Guinea on March 26 have been released and returned home Sunday.

The Guinea government has mentioned the landing of the plane in Portuguese Guinea. Reasons for its landing there have not been made clear.

More Than 100 Feared Dead In Wellington Harbour

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 11. (Reuter).—Police here last night confirmed that 42 bodies had so far been recovered after a giant inter-island ferry sank in storm-tossed seas in Wellington harbour Wednesday with 144 passengers and crew aboard.

The 944-ton ferry boat Wahine, approaching Wellington from the south island port of Lyttelton, struck a shoal at the harbour entrance early Wednesday morning. For some hours she was thought to be safe but at 1400 hours local time she turned turtle and sank before the eyes of thousands of horrified people lining the hillsides round the harbour.

J.W. Saunders, chief superintendent of Wellington police district, told a press conference 42 bodies had been recovered. But more than a 100 people were feared drowned.

An all-night search was continuing but there was little hope for those still missing.

Saunders said that it this stage he could not say how many survivors had been accounted for.

Wellington's morning newspaper, The Dominion, on its latest checks, said that up to 150 people may still be missing in addition to the 42 known dead.

The ferry went down in shallow water at the mouth of the harbour off Eatoun a few hours after she was smashed by 120 miles (190 km.) an hour winds lashing New Zealand's north island.

Hundreds of survivors were plucked from the boiling water by an armada of small boats ordered to the Wahine's side after she came off the reef and started drifting in the harbour, a gaping hole in her side.

People watched tensely as they lowered lifeboats and passengers clambered down into them.

The first boats had just started getting away from the ferry's side when, suddenly, horrified onlookers saw her roll over and sink within minutes.

People still on board jumped into the water.

As dusk fell the wind dropped, but it was still raining.

The first lifeboat away from the ship carried mostly women, some with babies in their arms, and elderly people.

The last person off the ferry was its master, captain H.G. Robertson.

Passengers said that every effort was made to get women and children into the rafts first.

West Steps Up Ideological War: CPSU

MOSCOW, April 11. (Reuter).—Leading Communist party officials in the Soviet Union have accused the United States and other western powers of stepping up ideological warfare against Communism.

The party's 360-man Central Committee's supreme body made the charge in a resolution passed at the end of a two-day meeting here Tuesday. The meeting was chiefly devoted to international affairs.

The entire huge apparatus of anti-Communist propaganda is now directed at weakening the unity of Socialist countries, at splitting the front-rank forces of four time, at undermining socialist society from the inside," the resolution stated.

It called upon all Communists and workers to fight "bourgeois ideology" and actively stand up against attempts to air views alien to the Soviet society's socialist ideology.

The resolution was passed after the Central Committee heard a speech by Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev, but the text of his statement was not released.

It was believed to have followed, in part at least, the lines of his March 31 address to the Moscow city party committee, in which he warned dissidents that they would not go unpunished.

Monteil Talks On Ebne Khaldoun



KABUL, April 11. (Bakhtar).—Prof. Vincent Monteil, French orientalist and linguist delivered a talk on Ebne-Khaldoun, the Muslim sociologist and historian (1332-1409), in the Kabul University auditorium yesterday afternoon.

Prof. Ghulam Hasan Mojaddidi, the dean of the college of letters introduced Prof. Monteil to the audience.

Prof. Monteil is a member of the college of letters Dakar University of Senegal. He is also the director of the Fundamental Institute for Sub-Sahara Africa.

The audience, most of whom were college professors, teachers and students appreciated the excellent discourse which Prof. Monteil rendered on Ebne-Khaldoun.

Thieu Calls For Full Mobilisation

SAIGON, April 11. (Reuter).—President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam Wednesday called for full mobilisation as soon as possible.

He asked a joint session of both houses of parliament for emergency approval of a mobilisation decree he had sent to the House of Representatives, the lower house, an hour before.

The decree, which was revealed while the United States and North Vietnam are trying to make peace talk arrangements, would mean all men between the ages of 18 and 45 would be liable for call-up, observers said here Wednesday.

South Vietnam is already under

partial mobilisation, which means all men between the ages of 18 and 33 can be called into the forces. The South Vietnamese armed forces at present have about 778,000 men.

The President demanded the central role for South Vietnam in any peace talks.

At present the talk arrangements are going on only between Hanoi and Washington, and some South Vietnamese government officials are reported to feel uneasy about this.

The President said he believed the unconditional cessation of bombing in the North would never be accepted by his government without a

corresponding deescalation by Vietnam.

He spoke of the "communist's deceitful approach to negotiations—their technique of talking and fighting."

North Vietnam had withdrawn its troops from around Khe Sanh, which was under siege for two months, only to use them elsewhere he said adding, the withdrawal was not a calculated measure of goodwill by North Vietnam.

The President said there also must be no strengthening of the Communist military position during any peace talks.



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The Problem Of Brain Drain

The problem of brain drain has acquired an importance of great proportions to most of the developing countries who are in shortage of trained personnel and professionals. Most of the scientists, experts and highly trained people in the developing countries are confronted with such financial problems in their own countries that they seek employment in the developed foreign lands. But it is not only financial problems that cause a mass migration of the brainy people from the developing countries.

Lack of scientific laboratories and facilities in the developing countries, and non-availability of specialised jobs suitable to the professionals who have spent most of their life time in the pursuit of only one field of human knowledge and endeavour, are other components forcing them to seek employment with foreign educational institutions and firms in the developed countries.

A recent report of the United Nations reveals that about 6,000 experts in various fields leave developing countries for developed lands in search of employment. The figures, from a reliable source, are indeed astonishing. The amount spent on the training of each of these experts by the developing nations—who are poor and badly in need of foreign financial help, is tremendous. The departure of these experts from the countries of origin, with little hope of their return, is not only a big financial loss, but a setback in the progress of their own homeland, through the loss of valuable hands.

To solve this problem, efforts may be directed in two different channels. The first, which is extremely important is the provision of facilities in their homeland, and higher pay; not necessarily equivalent to what they may get in the foreign developed countries, but in proportion to the standard of living they expect after hard education.

Food For Thought

The tree of liberty only grows when watered by the blood of tyrants.

Bertrand Barere

Since the developing nations are not in a position to pay high scale salaries and provide scientific facilities, international organisations in the developed countries should step forward to help in the scheme.

A new forum for international cooperation whose aim should be to arrange interchanges of experts between the educational institutes, as suggested by some experts recently could go a long way towards solving this problem.

The United Nations Social and Economic Council should also take the brain-drain issue under its careful consideration. The council may establish an international forum to deal with the problems of brain-drain and provide help to experts. University appointments and international research projects, may be handled through this forum.

Probably bilateral agreements on the exchange of experts and scientists could be concluded by the developing and the developed countries. Since the conditions and requirements of the developing nations, and their relations with the developed world differ in each case agreements have to be reached bilaterally.

In these bilateral agreements, the position of the students sent to the developed countries should also be clarified. Students sent to a developed country at the expense of the government of the country, become experts after years of study. Perhaps some ways could be sought to assure the return of these students to their homeland, so that this kind of brain-drain too is curbed.

But in the long run, it is the developing countries themselves which ought to help solve the problem of the brain-drain. Unless they provide appropriate conditions at home, no amount of international cooperation will prove absolutely effective.

UN: Forum Of Open Diplomacy

Following is the third part of the text of a speech delivered to the Unitarian Universalist Continental Conference in New York by Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Afghanistan's ambassador to the United Nations Organisation on February 22, 1968.

The Greek-Balkan struggle of 1947; the Berlin case in 1948; the Korean war in 1950; the Hungarian affair in 1956; the protracted war in Yemen; the Middle East war in June; and now the Korean flare-up again: in all of these conflicts the Big Powers were militarily involved in varying distances of confrontation from each other.

They were all resolved in and through the United Nations. If there were no United Nations, what alternative would have been available to the Big Powers other than the crude plunge in the abyss?

Nor would I exclude the Vietnam war from this general observation even though it has unfortunately not become a part of the United Nations business.

Despite its absence from the formal agenda of the United Nations, the World Organisation, has exerted its own influence on the developments of the war through the Secretary-General who has played the role of contact behind the scene, and along with the broad discussion of the crisis by more than a hundred statesmen in the current Assembly, has put the brakes on a runaway war, sufficiently to keep other Big Powers from direct intervention.

This is not the time for going into detail of just how the United Nations exerts this influence. The process naturally is a subtle one, composed of many factors, invisible and indefinable.

I will merely state at this point that in broad terms the United Nations plays this restraining role first as a Forum of open diplomacy and open debate.

It exposes the issues, and alerts a world public opinion to the dangers of a given situation. It musters the healing influence of many nations not directly interested in the conflict. Moreover, it creates a channel of contact between the contending parties, contacts through which they can feel out the alternatives to an all-out conflict. In this way they can avoid miscalculations and in this way they have managed

to limit all the above-mentioned conflicts to struggle short of maximum violence.

As a corollary to having averted a world war the United Nations has held back the temptation to unleash a nuclear war. There were many times when in the heat and frustration of conflict there were open calls for the use of the big bombs as the final solution.

The great contribution of the United Nations was its ability to make clear the nature of these ultimate weapons, to establish what is now accepted universally as axioms, if not scientific truths, that the first exploded bomb may be the last weapon man will ever use, that its finality is far too final since it includes the end of man's ability to survive as a living species on this planet.

When it is pointed out among the defects in the Charter that it was drafted before the first bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki ushered in the age of nuclear war and the Nuclear age itself, it should also be remembered that almost the first act of the first General Assembly was to come to grips with this problem, launching at once a disarmament program, especially on nuclear weapons.

Of course, with the two Big powers now disposing of bigger and better and more missiles than they had during the 1946 Assembly, we are compelled to admit that this constitutes a tragic failure. But here again, this failure is neither categorical nor final. Here too, the United Nations has relentlessly pursued its historic task with no letdown in the effort to hold back, and to throw back, the rising tide of a new weaponry that threatens to engulf mankind.

In this effort it has revealed the true nature of fall-out and produced the famous treaty of banning above-ground tests of nuclear weapons. It has also by international treaty, given the Antarctic Continent immunity from nuclear weapons, and in the current session approved a treaty for the denuclearization of the South American Continent.

Hopefully, on the horizon are a ban on underground tests and the accord for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Unable to demolish the bomb at one blow, it is a

hacking away at its scope and expansion in a crucial play for time.

At the back of all this is the vast United Nations machinery for the final stage of complete and general disarmament which the United Nations has made a unanimously accepted goal—and above all the eventual goal of disarmament as a universal and moral imperative.

I have mentioned the moral power of the United Nations. This like any other moral force, is not easily understood and can be tragically under-estimated.

I am not speaking here in pontifical or theological idiom. Morality is not an abstraction, it is a work of art. It might be said that like scientific force it is to some extent measurable. I would measure its force by the number of people who accept it as an everyday working component in our lives. By this simple, perhaps over-simple, yardstick, the United Nations today wields a moral force rivalled by none, for it alone among international organisations commands the support of the total of the world's people.

Its challenge to our time is the challenge of life itself, the right of all men to the gift which God alone has given and God alone has the right to take away; and its challenge is to a world of peace at peace, in which alone this holy gift can be preserved and sanctified by a doctrine defining the moralities of life now universally and juridically known to the whole world as the doctrine of human rights.

So universal is the code of life, if I may so designate it, that all nations are now cooperating with the world organisation to move from the first stage of principles to the second stage of implementation.

Much of it has already been implemented in the liberation of two-thirds of mankind from the semi-slavery of colonialism, and equally as much written into the national legislation of many nations. It is the basis of virtually all of the maiden constitutions of the scores of new-born nations.

There are two more categories of developments since San Francisco which are responsible for the evolution of the United Nations from a hope to a challenge—which I have defined as a necessity.

A Special Fund Of No Special Use

The Canadian province of British Columbia is in a unique position: it has money to offer for foreign aid but no international agency appears to be interested.

Since the \$50,000 fund (then worth about 17,000 sterling) was established eight years ago to help provide food for under-developed countries, the agencies have ignored it.

Normally, Canadian foreign aid programmes are financed by the federal government in Ottawa. Provincial administrations have no constitutional responsibility to take part directly in foreign aid.

The fund, a gesture of good will from British Columbia, has continued to grow in value through investment. Its present value has not been disclosed.

One self-interest stipulation in establishing the fund was that the proceeds would be used to buy products from British Columbia.

Critics of the fund say it is too small to be of any value, especially

since it is tied to purchase of goods in a high-priced area. They say the stipulation should be removed so that the money can be used in the ways where it will stretch further.

Canada's federal foreign aid programmes have also come under heavy criticism, especially for the amount of their assistance to Southeast Asia.

Professor Leslie Wong, a Chinese Canadian teaching at the University of British Columbia calls Canadian foreign aid programmes indifferent and says they should be spending much more money, especially in Southeast Asia, which has been receiving only 10 per cent of the foreign aid budgets.

American congressmen have accused Canada and other affluent nations of not doing their fair share in foreign aid.

Canadian government officials angrily reject these charges. They say Canada is the only country increas-

ing its foreign aid this year, a jump of \$42 million (16 million sterling) over last year's 200 million (80 million sterling).

Aid in all forms amounts to 0.53 per cent of the gross national product, compared with an American aid bill of 0.35 per cent of its gross national product, the officials say.

Increasing amounts are being channelled to 65 countries in Asia and Southeast Asia and they are being used in joint projects in those countries.

In Pakistan, Canada has helped to build major power lines, a hardboard plant, power station, refugee housing project and nuclear generating plant.

Fifty five thousand tons of wheat and another 11,000 tons of other foodstuffs were sent to Pakistan.

In India, Canada continued assistance in the construction of hydroelectric systems at Kundah, Idikki and Umtru, in building a paper mill and supplying cobalt-therapy units. (REUTERS)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial welcomed the Afghan cycle manufacturing firm plans to increase production and reduce prices by 20 per cent during the next year. The cycles produced by this firm are elegant and durable. Now that it promises a marked reduction in its bicycles prices there is every reason to believe that it can hold its own against imported cycles.

The editorial urges individuals and government departments to give preference to buying cycles manufactured by the firm.

Traders who deal in cycles, too, can help the national economy by decreasing imports.

In another editorial carried in the same issue the paper urges car owners to take insurance policies with the Afghan Insurance Company. As the number of vehicles increase in the country traffic accidents are likely to increase correspondingly.

That is why the Kabul traffic department is adopting tougher regulations as far as the insuring of driving licences are concerned. Efforts to improve roads and erect traffic signs, too, are underway with a view to lessening possible traffic accidents.

The editorial suggested that the traffic department in consultation with the Afghan Insurance Company should adopt measures to make it obligatory on all vehicle owners to take insurance policies in order to minimise losses in accidents. Non-insured vehicles may be banned from roads.

The Insurance Company on its part should not accept an insurance policy for cars which fall short of minimum requirements for driving the editorial stressed.

Today's daily *Islah* carries an article by Dr. Dilawar Sahri on the life and personality of the late United States civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King.

Dr. King, it said, is the third American figure who lost his life in the cause of promoting equality and fight against racial discrimination—the first two being Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy.

Dr. King believed that racial equality in his country was attainable through peaceful means and persistent struggle. He was calm, religious and a servant of humanity. He was loved and respected not only by his negro followers but also by the whites in his own country and throughout the world, said the article.

The same issue of the paper in its editorial touched on the problem of reemploying retired officials. Retirement is not a curse but a blessing and therefore it should be welcomed.

World Press

The U.S. State Department has categorically denied a published allegation that the United States offered to supply farm equipment to North Korea in an attempt to secure the release of the USS Pueblo and its crew.

Carl Barch, State Department spokesman, said Monday the U.S. army recently delivered 20 jeep-or tractor-drawn mowers to the Republic of Korea army for use in soil erosion control in South Korea.

"As stated by all officials of the Department of State and the Department of Defence who have been previously asked about this report, the transaction has absolutely no connection with the Pueblo matter," Barch said.

Representative John B. Anderson, Republican of Illinois, asked the State Department to comment on the allegation, which was published in an Illinois newspaper.

The Andhra state government yesterday denied a report in a Bangalore newspaper *Tothi Irijan* that (untouchable) men had been forced to parade naked in a village.

A press note said the allegation had been investigated and found to be untrue.

In the central parliament in Delhi this week there was uproar over the allegation which was quoted by a member during a stormy debate

and not feared. From the government's point of view, it said fresh positions have to be vacated for the young and educated.

Those who complain that the government is reluctant to reemploy retired officials should understand that under present tight financial conditions it is impossible for the government to go on expanding its departments just to provide jobs. The retired officials who feel they still have some useful life left should seek employment in private organisations of start their own businesses.

On the beating and burning to death of a Harijan boy accused of stealing.

Writing in *Pravda* Leonid Medvedko assesses the continuing aggressive actions of Israel and the obviously provocative statements of its leaders on Israel's intention to continue conducting military operations against Arab countries in the future, as open flouting of the resolutions passed by the Security Council and the authority of the United Nations.

The latest statements of the Israeli leaders to this effect, Medvedko writes, confirms that the hotheads in Tel Aviv do not want to heed the voice of reason and are going to continue escalation of the provocations in the Middle East.

The Tokyo newspaper *Aki Shim-bun* has urged the developing countries of Asia to establish "true regionalism" by "raising the spirit of self-reliance to the maximum and deepening cooperation within the area."

Commenting on the third conference for the economic development of Southeast Asia which opened in April in Singapore, the newspaper in its editorial Tuesday, called for greater efforts in Asian regional cooperation in agriculture, fisheries, transportation, traffic and communications.

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Where Westmoreland Went Wrong

Soviet journalists have a theory, which they expound to Western visitors, that General William Childs Westmoreland has never been the real Commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam.

He is, they explain, only a Madison Avenue product designed to give the war a good image. The show is really run by a little fat civilian with glasses who sits in a secret bunker underneath General Westmoreland's headquarters.

Now that "Westy" is going back to the United States to be Army Chief of Staff, he should be grateful that he has got out of Vietnam before the intensifying debate about his achievements begins to affect his image.

He has always been popular with the idolatry. In any soldier's argument about the war, there is usually someone to say: "Anyway, you can't blame Westy. He's fighting this the best way he knows."

Westmoreland is tall, still has most of his hair, which is grizzled and bristly, and has a pair of astonishingly intense, hawkish eyes beneath overhanging brows. The long, deepset mouth has a set which changes quickly from doggedness to humour.

He could easily be a film star were it not that his longish neck sometimes gives him the appearance of a startled ostrich—an image that has stuck since a reader's letter used to criticise his portrait on a "Time Magazine" cover.

He does the right thing by his

image in his relations with his men and the Press. Several times a week his private jet or helicopter takes him out into the field as far north as the Demilitarised Zone. He was seen at Con Thien last year when the Marine outpost—now pushed out of limelight by Khe Sanh—was undergoing what was claimed to be the fiercest artillery barrage in history.

He sees the Press frequently, often taking correspondents with him on his field trips. At big briefings he gives an impression of affability and honesty and when asked a difficult and honest question he replies: "Your point is well taken," before making his case. Some people have suggested that he spends more time with American senior editors and visiting Congressmen than is compatible with running the war but he works a long day.

Having won a reputation for modesty and honesty, Westmoreland has avoided becoming a scapegoat for the disappointing progress of the war, though history may judge him rather severely.

Unlike MacArthur in Korea he has identified himself so closely with the White House that any blame must be shared equally. Johnson has shown an almost pathetic faith in him, ringing him up frequently since the Tet fighting to ask whether he is quite sure things are going to be all right.

So Westmoreland seems about

to extricate himself from Vietnam, which is called a graveyard of reputations, without too serious damage to his career. This is an astonishing feat when one considers that this has been one of the least glorious pages of American military history and he should not be allowed off without examination of his strategy.

In the current jargon he fought a limited mobile war with a strategy of attrition. He dispersed his troops widely in thinly-populated areas and tried to wear the enemy down with firepower rather than man-to-man combat. This kept American casualties down but made the war longer because it gave North Vietnam time to infiltrate reinforcements and match every American escalation as it came.

He spent so much time chasing the enemy round in circles that too few areas were permanently secured and he had to fight in the same remote places time and time again, particularly the highlands and the far north beneath the Demilitarised Zone.

Westy's apologists say he did the best job possible and that if he has failed, the blame should go to the politicians.

If Westmoreland did not realise that he was attempting the impossible, he miscalculated. If he did realise it but stuck to the job out of loyalty or professionalism, he misled the Administration into thinking that the various indicators of progress which he produced—weapons (Continued on page 4)

Student Special

Mexico Preparing For 1968 Olympic Games

Following is a easy to read story on olympic games which are to be held in Mexico, towards the end of this year. We have given here the translation of some difficult words. Read the story carefully.

This years Olympic games will be held in Mexico. Mexico is making preparations to hold the games. The Chairman of the organisation committee of these games is Mr. Pedro Ramirez. He said in a speech that they are trying to make the games as interesting as they used to be in the times of the Greeks.

He said "Our purpose of holding these games is not to have a sport competition alone but to make international understanding stronger and international brotherhood possible. People of the world should get a chance to understand each other and they should be able to come closer too."

So the committee has decided to have 20 cultural activities along with 20 sports events. The International Committee of Olympic games has also accepted this idea happily. One of the cultural items will be the exhibition of pieces of art from all over the world. These will show that the so-called backward countries may also have things of high artistic value.

The next cultural item will be folk songs and folk dances. This too will show that when it comes to having culture all the nations of the world are alike. It will create a feeling of closeness amongst the peoples of the world.

A short film from as many countries of the world as possible showing what each nation expects of its youth, will be the next item.

The next item has been chosen on outer space. The United States and the Soviet Union will participate. Another item will be an exhibition on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Mexico is also constructing new buildings to house the games. The money which has been set for buildings is \$ 500,000,000 and for the actual organisation of the games will be \$ 550,000,000. The income which has been estimated for the staging of the games is \$ 415,000,000,000; and the income which will come out of the foreign money will be about 80 per cent of expenses which would be an income for the host country.

The following sports facilities are being built for the coming games: Dock for the boat races, the track for the boat races, a big swimming pool, buildings for exhibitions, a huge stadium for all types of sports, a large and high hall for indoor games like boxing, a gymnasium hall for gymnastics, a theatre for cultural events.

Mexico is also preparing to have a fully equipped medical team to assure medical aid to the participants. Research work is being carried out on various medical problems which are likely to arise during the sports period. For example it was studied, how muscles act at high altitudes.

Approximately 500 sportsmen are likely to participate from the Soviet Union, 100 from Belgium and differing numbers from other countries.

People who are going to act as judges at the Olympic games are being specially trained. Before the beginning of the games the Olympic flames are taken round the area, and there are many peculiar things associated with it. Next time we will discuss all about the Olympic flames.

1. making preparations

آمادگی میگیرد

2. chairman

رئیس

3. organisation committee

کمیته انتظام

4. exhibition

نمایشگاه

6. so called

نام نهاد

7. backward

عقب مانده

8. closeness

نزدیکی

9. outer space

فضای خارجی

10. peaceful

صلح آمیز

11. purposes

مقاصد

12. income

عائد

13. host country

ملک میزبان

14. sports facilities

وسایل سپورت



Watson-Watt and the other scientists who had seen the demonstration were jubilant. Watson-Watt was shaken by the hand. Britain had a new "secret weapon" which would be of incalculable importance. Indeed, radar, it has been estimated, saved a million lives in the war.

1. officials

مأمورین

2. demonstration

آزمایش

3. jubilant

خوش

4. shaken by the hand

دست دادن

5. secret

مخفی

6. weapon

اسلحه

7. incalculable

گران بها

8. importance

اهمیت

9. radar

رادار یا وسیله ای که توسط آن طیارات در فضا دیده میشوند

10. estimated

تخمین شده

"Back Room Boys" Live In Hotel



To keep secret the fact that they were working on an important discovery, Watson-Watt and his team of "back room boys", as Britain's wartime scientists were known, moved to a lonely spot on the east coast, where they set up headquarters in a hotel, coming and going as ordinary guests.

11. saved

نجات داد

12. lives

حیات

13. to keep

نگاه کردن

14. discovery

کشف

15. backroom boys

بچه های عقب صحنه

16. wartime

وقت جنگ



They were asked many questions about the mysterious boxes they set down at lonely places on the coast. In "explanation" they started several rumours, one that they were prospecting for oil, another that they were experimenting with a ray that would stop car engines at a distance.

17. as

طوری که

18. moved

نقل مکان کرد

19. lonely

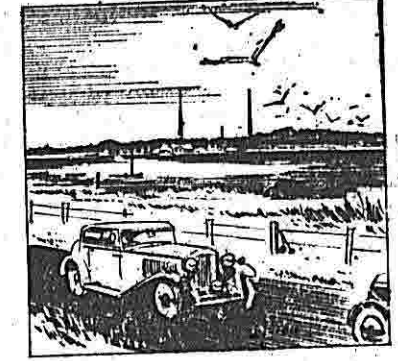
تنها

20. spot

محل

21. east coast

ساحل شرقی



Eventually many radar stations, with tall masts, were erected on the coast. Watson-Watt was always driving between them in his old Daimler car. His sturdy figure became similar to scientists and R.A.F. men of all ranks, from aircraftmen to Air Marshals. He was just living radar.

22. headquarters

مرکز

23. ordinary

عادی

24. guests

مهمانان

25. mysterious

مرموز

26. in explanation

در توضیح

27. rumours

افواضات

28. prospecting

تفحص

29. experimenting

تجربه کردن

30. ray

شعاع

31. at a distance

بیک فاصله

32. eventually

بالاخره

33. tall

بلند

34. masts

پایه ها

35. erected

بلند کرد

36. sturdy

مطلوب

37. R.A.F. (Royal Air Force)

قوای شاهی هوا نی یا قوای فضائی انگلیسی

38. ranks

رتبها

39. aircraftmen

هوانوردان



This is the head of famous man. Take a pencil and a white sheet of paper and draw it. Draw it as many times as you can. See how easy it is to draw.

Easy To Read:

A LETTER TO EDITOR

Dear Sir,
The Students Special page which you publish during the educational term is very useful for it's readers. This page offers them plenty of background information. Many of the readers improve their English by reading this page.

But unfortunately when the academic year ends, this page is not published.

I suggest as a reader of this page that it must be printed during the winter time too. Students, teachers, and it's other readers improve their background information in a better way. Many of the students have enough time to write and send you interesting subjects during the winter.

I hope you will consider my

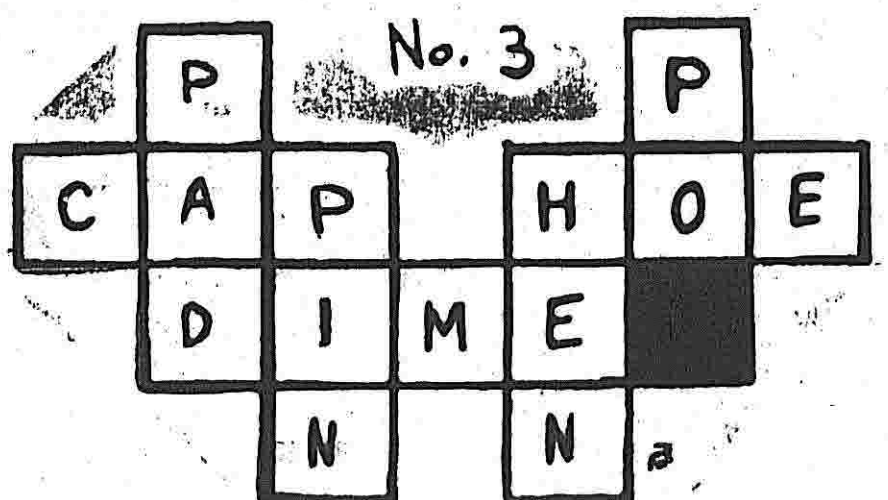
suggestion. If it is not printed during the winter due to it's low cost of subscription, the readers of this page are ready to pay 40 or 50 Afs. for one year subscription instead of 30 Afs. for nine months.

Please tell me the reason why it is not printed during the winter.

Best regards,
Sincerely yours
Ghulam Mohammad
Eibadi, 12th D. Ghazi High School.

Dear Eibadi,
Your suggestion is under consideration. Towards the end of the current academic year we will let you know whether we will publish the Students Special during the winter school vacation or not.

Solution To Last Week Crossword



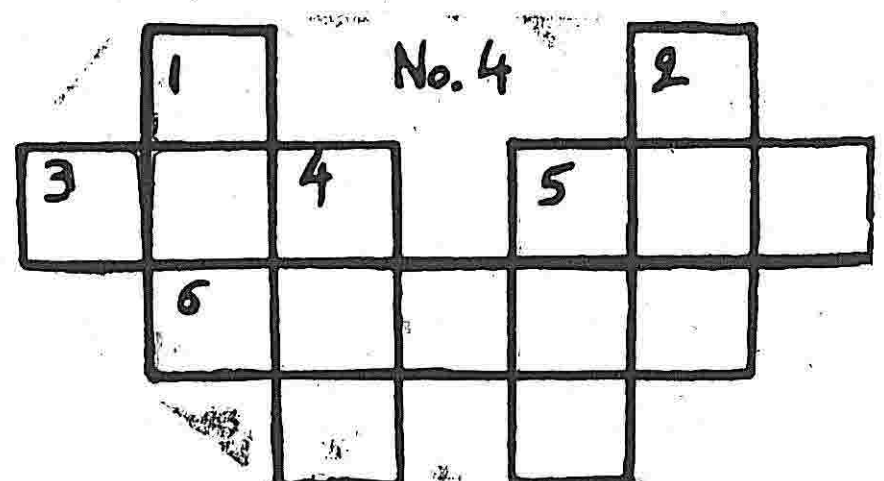
To Our Student Readers:

Dear student readers,
The Student Page has been specially designed for your benefit to have a broader knowledge in many different phases of life.

We try to make it as easy as possible so that every body may be able to understand it. There are times when hard words are used and it becomes a little difficult to understand. At other times the meaning of a sentence is difficult to understand. You as a student must never get discouraged and stop reading that story.

If such a thing happens try to read the sentence or a paragraph or even the whole story two or three times and you will find that you understand it more clearly than before. If you ever come across a difficult word look it up in a dictionary so that you may know the meaning of the word. Always remember that your teacher is also there to help you too.

New Crossword Puzzle



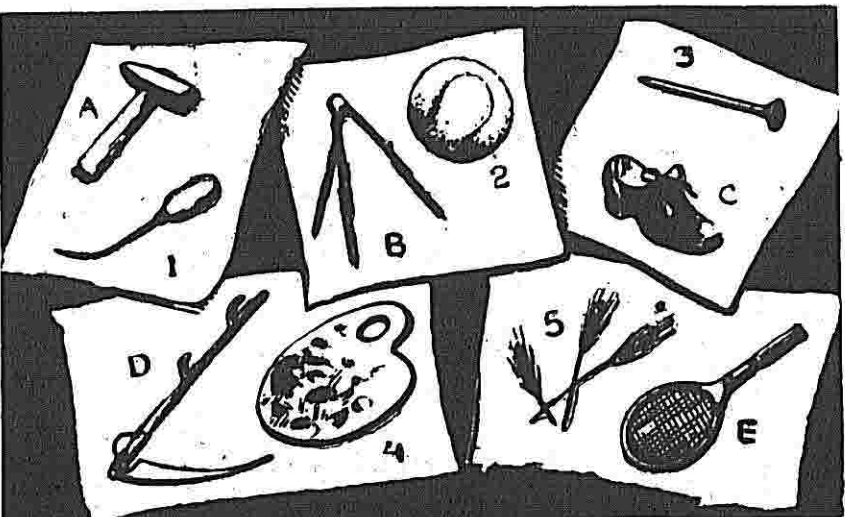
ACROSS

- 3 A hard-shelled fruit.
5-A favourite animal.
6-Opening in a fence or wall.

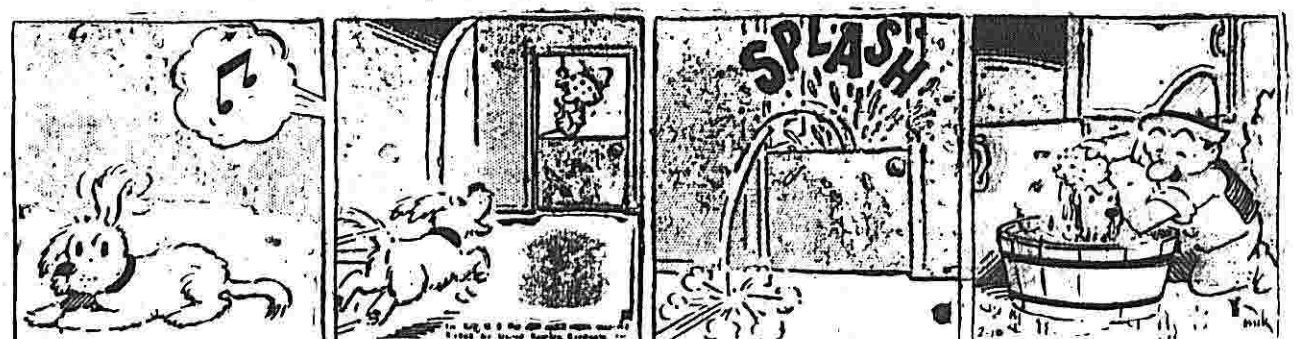
DOWN

- 1-A floor covering.
2-Opposite to now.
4-A cardboard label.
5-You write with it.

Lets Laugh:



An artist had to draw two objects which belong together, on five sheets of paper. But he made mistake and put the wrong ones together. Can you sort them out?
SOLUTION: A-3 B-4 C-1 D-5 F-2



Easy To Read: Two Short Stories

Following is a small story translated from Dari by Zohra Kazimi, 12 C Rabia Balkhi high school.

There was a man who did not know how to read or write. He saw one man putting on glasses and reading a book. This man thought if he puts on glasses he would also be able to read. So he went to one optician and said, "Please give me a pair of glasses with which I can read."

He tried various glasses but could not read a single word.

At last the shopkeeper asked him, "Have you ever been to the school?" He replied, "Of course not, if I had been to the school why should I come to purchase the reading glasses? Poor man did not know that glasses cannot make one literate.

Following is a small story translated from Dari by Suraya Zaka, 12 C Rabia Balkhi high school.

One day two photographers said to each other that they should have a photography competition. The first photographer took the picture of grapes which came out very lifelike. Even the birds pecked at it thinking it to be real grapes. He felt very proud of his picture and told the photographer, "See even the birds thought it was real grapes, and where is your picture?"

The other one told him "It is at the back of that screen."

As he advanced to remove the screen he realised that what looked like a screen was actually the photo. "Oh my friend," he said, "your photo is much superior to mine. My photo could deceive only the birds but yours deceived a photographer."

Shelters For Astronauts, Space Equipment

MOSCOW, April 11. (Tass).—Even a meter-thick layer of gum sibil will reliably protect man and instruments from the all-penetrating cosmic radiation and fulfill thus the protective function of the earth's atmosphere. Even a stay in such a shelter lasting for 700 terrestrial days presents no radiation hazard to personnel and equipment.

These optimistic conclusions have been drawn by a team of Soviet scientists who analysed information provided by several automatic stations launched by the USSR to study physical conditions on the moon.

Safety precautions against radiation is one of the most complicated and extremely important problems of habituating to the moon. The atmosphere and the magnetic field securely protect all living organisms from any kind of cosmic radiation, even from powerful flows of energy generated by the solar flares.

The moon has practically no magnetic field.

According to data obtained by Luna-10, it is within 2 to 40 gammas, i.e. hundreds even thousands times less than that of the earth. Neither has the moon any noticeable atmosphere.

What are the best ways of protecting man from the radiation storms of the universe? What is the best and the simplest way of building a stronghold against the lethal danger with only minimal technical means delivered from the earth just to begin with?

A team of Soviet researchers were the first in the practice of space medicine who tried to reply to this question. Their article another possibility of Building Radiation Shelters with the use of Lunar Ground" has been included in the latest issue of the magazine Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Meditsina (space biology and medicine).

According to the Soviet specialists, the main rocks of lunar ground consist of compounds of oxygen, flint and magnesium which are close in composition to terrestrial basalt. However, the level of gamma radiation here is some-what bigger than on earth.

The lion's share of gamma-back-ground one per cent, is formed through so-called "induced" radio-activity, i.e. the gamma rays on the lunar surface are created with interdependence of cosmic rays and rocks of the local ground.

Estimates show that lunar soils

are similar by their protective properties to aluminium. Our natural satellite has thus sprung a pleasant surprise. This means that a roof made up of a layer of lunar soil only 20 centimetre ensures a safe stay (99.9 per cent safety).

For two months, A shield 75-100 centimetres thick guarantees safe working and living conditions for several years. Besides, people will have to stay in the shelter only during solar flares-ups. In the remaining time the "radiation fortress" can be used as a recreation centre where members of the expedition will spend about 30 per cent of their time.

World News In Brief

ISTANBUL, April 11. (Reuters).—Two patrol ships and a submarine of the Soviet navy passed through the Bosphorus yesterday on their way to reinforce the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean. In the past ten days, 13 Soviet warships have sailed into the Mediterranean.

LONDON, April 11. (Reuters).—Sterling yesterday fell to its lowest level since last month's monetary conference in Stockholm as foreign exchange dealers here reported a sudden wave of selling.

Its rate against the U.S. dollars dropped more than one third of a cent to close at two dollars 40.175 cents, against an official parity of two dollars 40.175 cents, against an official parity of two dollars of two dollars 40.00 cents. Dealers said much of the selling came from the United States.

KUALA LUMPUR, April 11. (Reuters). The chairman of Burma's revolutionary council, general Ne Win will have discussions with Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman in Malaysia's northern hill resort of Cameron Highlands, soon after arriving here on April 23.

WASHINGTON, April 11. (Reuters). The International Monetary Fund said yesterday it had approved a \$ 25 million standby arrangement to help promote economic development in South Korea.

LONDON, April 11. (Reuters). Britain is determined to develop trade with South Africa, and avoid any economic confrontation between the two countries, according to Anthony Crosland, President of the Board of Trade.

PRETORIA, April 11. (AFP).—Twenty South West African nationalists facing imprisonment for the rest of their lives and nine more who are to spend 20 years in jail were yesterday refused to have their sentences reviewed by the appellate division.

But Justice J.F. Ludorf, in the Pretoria Supreme Court, granted them leave to appeal against his decision—taken at the start of their trial that a South African court could not question an act of parliament.

The judge ruled that the time that the could could not question an act of parliament in this case the Terrorism Act—but had only to enforce it.

BEIRUT, April 11. (Reuters). The Iraq National Oil Company (INOC) today decided to undertake direct exploitation of the North Rumaila oil field in southern Iraq, Baghdad radio reported.

A 90-minute board meeting attended by Iraq President Abdel Rahman Mohammad Arif, decided that all offers by foreign firms to exploit this field were below what Iraq could achieve by direct exploitation.

HONGKONG, April 11. (AFP). A Czechoslovakian public health delegation has arrived in Hanoi for the signing of the ex-

clusive plan for the 1968-1969 medical cooperation between the two countries. North Vietnam news agency reported yesterday.

TEHRAN, April 11. (Tass).—The fifth International Congress of ancient Iranian art and archeology opened here yesterday. It is attended by some 200 scholars from 29 countries including Afghanistan.

LONDON, April 11. (Reuters). Vietnam peace hopes sent share prices soaring to new peaks on London's stock exchange yesterday.

The financial times in its trial ordinary share index jumped 4.2 points to a record 443.2 points, one point higher than the previous peak of March 29.

WASHINGTON, April 11. (AP). U.S. Undersecretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach is expected to replace Secretary of State Dean Rusk in talks with Austrian Chancellor Josef Klaus on Thursday, state department officials said Wednesday.

MOSCOW, April 11. (Tass).—Konstantin Katushev was elected secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the plenary meeting of the CPSU central committee that ended yesterday.

KINSHASA, April 11. (AFP).—Congoese President Joseph Mobutu yesterday invited the widow of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. to come to the Congo for a rest with her four children at any time which suited her.

LONDON, April 11. (Reuters).—A Trans World Airlines Boeing 707 with 83 people aboard landed safely at London airport yesterday with smoke pouring from one of its engines.

NEW DELHI, April 11. (Reuters).—India's Defence Minister Swaran Singh said yesterday that India did not contemplate giving any facilities to the Soviet Navy.

Abrams Appointed U.S. Commander In South Viet

WASHINGTON, April 11. (Reuters).—President Johnson yesterday named General Creighton W. Abrams as the new U.S. commander in South Vietnam.

General Abrams, presently deputy commander, succeeds general William C. Westmoreland, who will become army chief of staff at the Pentagon here on July 1.

The President, speaking at a press conference, also announced the appointment of Admiral John McCain, Jr., present commander in chief of naval forces in Europe, as the new U.S. commander in chief in the Pacific.

To succeed general Abrams as deputy commander in Vietnam, President Johnson named Lt. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster.

General Goodpaster, commandant of the National War College in Washington, was a member of the National Security Staff in the White House during President Eisenhower's administration in 1953-61.

The President told reporters that the new military appointments has been recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Defence Secretary Clark M. Clifford.

General Abrams, 53, built a reputation for toughness in World War II as the tank commander who smashed through German forces surrounding the besieged U.S. 101st airborne division at Bastogne in the winter of 1944-45.

An inveterate cigar smoker, he also led the allied dash to the Rhine, the last natural barrier to Germany.

He again came into the spotlight in 1962 when the late President Kennedy assigned him to put down riots during an integration crisis in Alabama and Mississippi.

Algeria Resumes Ties With UK

ALGIERS, April 11. (Reuters).—Algeria, Mali, Mauritania and Congo-Brazzaville yesterday announced resumption of diplomatic relations with Britain—broken off in 1965 over Britain's policy towards breakaway Rhodesia.

The decision to renew ties follows a visit here last month by Sir Richard Beaumont, deputy undersecretary at the British foreign office, a joint announcement from the foreign ministry said.

Ghana, Guinea, Sudan, the UAR and Tanzania also severed links with Britain in December 1965 in protest against the British government's failure to take tough enough line to bring the breakaway colony back to heel.

Tanzania now remains the only nation which has not abandoned its stand and renewed diplomatic ties.



S. Vietnam After Westy

(Continued from page 2) captured, Viet Cong killed, roads opened—were in themselves a recipe for victory.

Perhaps Westmoreland was a prisoner of his own propaganda. The mutual feeding of illusions and the demand for optimistic reports have become a tradition in Vietnam decision-making.

It had always been assumed here that Westmoreland would be succeeded by his deputy, General Creighton W. Abrams, a second world war tank hero. He is less well-known to his troops than Westy. But they stand in awe of him. A typical comment is: "Abrams has seen more combat than anyone in Vietnam. He was Patton's boy." The magic name of Patton silences the sceptics.

Apart from the gradual escalation of the war in the South or more drastic measures against North Vietnam, America still has the option of moving to an "enclave strategy" and indeed, to some extent, has already been forced to do so. This would entail moving U.S. forces right out of the wild border areas and hill country inhabited mostly by tribesmen and concentrating on the defence of the population centres: the Mekong Delta, the areas around Saigon, some farming regions of the eastern seaboard and the big towns.

The evacuated areas would then fall completely under Viet Cong control as the Saigon government could not hold on to them without American protection. But the Allies would concentrate on defending and strengthening their population enclaves politically. And in effect just sitting there until Hanoi offered a meaningful compromise to get rid of them.

The merit of this plan, which has been described as "the strategy of stalemate", is that it would reduce American casualties and free troops to protect new pacification programmes to replace those wrecked in the Tet offensive. But it is wholly defensive and would constitute an American admission that they cannot beat the Viet Cong but only sit out their patience.

The enclaves perimeter would have to be very tightly controlled to prevent infiltration of large enemy units and the Viet Cong could concentrate whole armies in the highlands and the northern provinces for attacks on weak spots.

They might even proclaim a republic in those parts of the country which they hold and Hanoi could take over more than half the south's geographical area though not a very large share of the population. And there would still be guerrilla fighting inside the enclaves.

(SUNDAY TIMES)

Peace Talks

(Continued from page 1) Sihanouk announced yesterday.

In a nationwide broadcast, Prince Sihanouk said the preliminary meeting between North Vietnamese and American officials would take place at ambassadorial level.

In Washington, the CBS television network said last night that President Johnson would appoint Cyrus Vance, former deputy defence secretary, as a special "trouble shooter" on the Vietnam peace mission to be led by Harriman.

Burma is remaining completely silent amidst wide-spread speculation that Rangoon could be the venue for preliminary peace talks between the United States and North Vietnam.

GOETHE INSTITUTE

presents a concert by

Belina and Siegfried Behrend

Well known by records, broadcast televisions. International Folk-Songs, Chansons and Guitar-music, on Monday, April 15, 1968, 8 p.m. at the auditorium of Radio Afghanistan.

Tickets available at the Goethe-Institute, Kabul, Share Nau.

Admission Free.

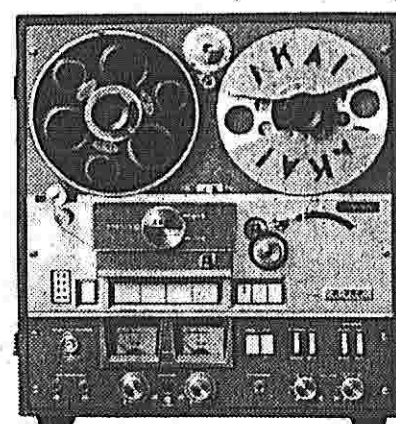
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Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern and northeast parts will be cloudy and in the other parts of country will be clear.

Yesterday the warmest areas were Jalalabad and Laghman with a high of 20 C, 68 F. And the coldest area was North Salang with a low of - 8 C, 23 F.

The temperature in Kabul at 11:00 a.m. was 17 C, 63 F. Today the wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 knots per hour.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	15 C	59 F
	17 C	63 F
Herat	17 C	63 F
	18 C	64 F
Mazare Sharif	18 C	64 F
	15 C	59 F
Kunduz	15 C	59 F
	16 C	61 F
Baghlan	16 C	61 F
	14 C	57 F
Ghazni	14 C	57 F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7 1/2 and 9 1/2 p.m. American movie LAUREL HARDY'S, dubbed in Farsi.

PARK CINEMA: At 2 1/2, 5, 8 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope movie The LAST CHALLENGE with Glenn Ford and Angie Dickinson, dubbed in Farsi.



AFTI

Afghan Fur Tailoring

Industry is ready to accept personal orders from home

and abroad for tailoring,

tanning or polishing. Con-

atate G. Hassan Faryadi and

brothers at Sherpur Square

near the German embassy

or P.O.B. 637 Kabul Afghanistan.



Motor Race

(Continued from Page 1)

President Jomo Kenyatta, who will start the rally has already appealed to people throughout the country to give the drivers every assistance, and yesterday attorney general Charles Njonjo warned that heavy penalties would be inflicted on "hooligans" who might try and disrupt it.

Njonjo said police and government officials had been instructed to watch out for people throwing stones and that if they were caught they would be dealt with severely.

Ninety-two cars of 20 makes are competing in the rally this year. They are: 19 Fords, 17 Geugeots, nine Volkswagens, eight Datsuns, five Renaults and Vauxhalls, four Saabs, BMC 1800s and Toyotas, three Fiats and Alfa-Romeos, two Triumphs and Mercedes, and one each of Citroen, Daihatsu, Opel, Porsche, Rover and Volvo.